PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JULY 15.

Commerce Commissioners have decided to

laste an order directing the various rail-

roads to make a reduction in the rates of

are not regarded as excessive, and would affect few of the roads outside of the States of

where the enforced reduction would be equivalent to about 9 per cent in some case

and 15 in others. While the order will of course be applied to the business of all

course be applied to the business of al roads, it will not affect certain specific com

plaints of overcharging that are now and have been for some time pending before the

THE LOTTERY HAS LOBBYISTS.

Futile Attempts to Pass Laws Against the

Louisinna Octopus.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

Unfortnately the Louisiana lottery has

lobbyists in Washington who boast in private conversation that they are always

ure of success. It is doubtful whether any ostile legislation will be forthcoming from

the present Congress unless the victory of the anti-lottery party in Louisiana becomes complete and the company cannot find a

law ul lodgment anywhere else in the United States. Under these conditions of

course, there would be no use of keeping up the fight longer, and Congress might be

allowed to pass any legislation it wanted t without the interference of the lobby.

THEY CAN GO HIS BAIL.

Chance for the Senatorial Friends of

Swindling Swell.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- Mr. B. Shepard

Whyte, the young swell mentioned in these

telegrams last evening, who forged his em-

ployer's name to checks for over \$1,000 and

eft the city, who had been a society pet and

swell on \$700 a year and dined and

wined Senators and foreign Ministers, has been arrested in Kentucky and will return to Washington without a requi-sition. He telegraphed from here to Miss

Luella Blackburn, at Versailles, Ky., the residence of her father, Senator Blackburn,

Luella drove from Versailles to Lexington

and met him at the train, but he was also met by detectives who made a motion to

arrest him. Miss Blackburn was indiguant, vouched for Whyte so earnestly, and was so certain there had been some horrible

mistake, that the officers let Whyte go. The latter stepped into Miss Blackburn's carriage and the two drove away.

The officers soon discovered they had seen

him to Versailles, but, arrived there, they tound Whyte had only accompanied Miss Blackburn for a short distance, probably

leave the carriage. Soon after he was ar-rested in the vicinity, and some of his triends in the Senate and the foreign lega-

tions will have an opportunity to go on his

SENATOR SHERMAN WILL RETIRE

From Active Political Life at the Close of

His Present Torm.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

WASHINGTON, July 14-Senator Sher

man has decided to retire to private life at

the expiration of his present term, March 3

1893. His successful management of the

silver bill by which he was enabled to bring

the silver and anti-silver men together

which became a law to-day is regarded by himself and friends as the crowning act of

his career. It is probably the last public service that he will render to his party.

Mr. Sherman has within the past day of

eral of his Republican friends, who have

The Senator says, however, that he had

made up his mind to put the turmoil of

his decision to take up his residence at his home in Mansfield in 1893 and spend the

remainder of his days in peace and quiet. He will not be a Presidental candidate

again and will not accept a re-election to

the Senate. He is now 64 years of age,

has been in public life continually for more

than 40 years and thinks he has carned a

Capital Chat.

rived yesterday at Hong Kong.

THE United States steamship Alliance ar-

RUMOR is current that negotiations are pend-

THE bill authorizing the sale of the Ft. Ellis

military reservation in Montana, was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday.

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, acting

on the advice of the Attorney General, ordered a recount of one of the census districts of Min-neapolis.

THE bill granting the Pennsylvania road cer

tain privileges for laying tracks on public

streets in Washington was taken up yesterday

in the House, THE House Committee on Education reported

avorably on the Senate bill, which gave a por-

tion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to aid mechanical and agricultural colleges,

THE President has issued an order that the

national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the executive departments in Washington until after the funeral of John C.

THE House Committee on War Claims or-

dered a favorable report on the House bill for the relief of creditors of the Bank of Louis-

Among the bills reported from committees

and placed on the calendar in the Senate was

the bill appropriating \$50,000 for a memorial structure at Marietta, O., commemorative of the settlement of the Northwestern territory.

SPEAKER REED will not permit the consid-

eration of any more public building bills in the House, About 12 have been passed, while there are upward of 70 remaining on the calendar, in-volving about \$25,000,000.

THE House spent nearly the entire day in

committee of the whole upon District of Co-lumbia affairs, the bill under consideration being the Atkinson Railroad bill, authorizing the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the District of Columbia.

MR. BELL, a member of the City Council of

t. Louis, and Mr. Chase. President of the

Mercantile Club, called on Secretary Noble

and, as the representatives of the citizens' committee of St. Louis, asked that a recount

iana, which is in bankruptcy. The bill priates \$12,000 to make the payment,

urged him to reconsider it.

hole ever since.

Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri,

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

## GIVING UP ITS DEAD.

Sunday's Storm the Most Se--vere Ever Known in the Northwest.

THE FURY OF THE WINDS

Broke With Heaviest Force Upon Fated Lake Pepin, Where the Greatest Loss Occurred.

RESCUING THE BODIES OF THE DEAD

From Their Watery Graves at the Bottom of the Treacherous Mississippi Goes Bravely On.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FATAL TORNADO

And the Scenes of Horror and Suffering Which Passengers on the Steamer Sea Wing Experienced.

FULL LIST OF THE UNFORTUNATE DEAD

Additional particulars of the great storm in the Northwest show it to be greater than any other single calamity that has ever visited that part of the country. The list of dead will reach into the hundreds. The greatest loss of life was on Lake Pepin.

PERCUAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

LAKE CITY, MINN., July 14.-Treacherons Lake Pepin smiled and dimpled under a cloudless sky this morning without a trace of the terrible disaster of last night-the most horrible of the long catalogue of fatalities for which this famous sheet of water is noted. Lake Pepin is merely an expansion of the Mississippi river from Red Wing on the north to Wabasha on the south, in all, 30 miles in length and with an average as 2:30 A. M. picked up an occasional excurbreadth of three miles, the widest point being at this city, where the ill-fated steamer Sea Wing was swamped and her freight of The man was alive but completely exhuman lives lost.

Lake City is at the center of the west bank and Stockholm is on the Wisconsin side, man with two boys, one on each arm, reached opposite. Near Lake City on a bluff over- the bank in safety. looking the lake is the encampment of the known as Camp Lake View. It was to visit this camp that the little steamer Sea Wing, commanded by Captain D. N. Weathern, left Red Wing early Sunday morning with an excursion party.

The Fatal Return Trip. The Sea Wing is a small craft, a sternwheeler with an upper cabin, and carried in tow an open, flat barge.

the adjacent camp, the Sea Wing began her to Red Wing. The bodies evening. At the outset the wind was blow- deck of the boat, and as the steamer ing fiercely from the northwest, but arrived at its destination at 6:10 A. M. hunthe thought of a dangerous gale never occurred to the officers or passengers. As the little bout slowly struggled to the north, the wind bore her toward the Wisconsin shore, and as the clouds grew ominously black suggestions came to return to port. but the captain thought the storm could be weathered. Suddenly the tempest descended. It was not a cyclone, but a fierce, headlong tornado that piled the waves mountain high, and rent the forest on shore with a portentious crush that carried dismay to the growded boat and barge. At the same time a pelting shower of hall began, beating mercilessly upon the unprotected crowd in the an accurate tabulation can be made. Under barre and driving the party on the steamer to the seclusion of the cabin.

## The Full Power of the Storm.

By some tatal error the cabin doors were locked and the affrighted crowd of women and children left to their fate. The storm rose with greater power and the wind gained force every second, but the crowd stood pale was one of frenzy, fear and despair; cries, sobs and shricks broke from every part of the boat, and by common impulse prayed sloud. The captain was now thorthat cost many lives. The Wisconsin shore among those dead. was close at hand, and he directed the pilot to run for it and beach both boats. The pilot protested, and the captain was induced to cut loose the floating barge. An order was given to put the women shoard the barge, but in the excitement it went unmen and women were aboard and were saved.

On Board the Sen Wing. Released from the weight of the barge the Bes Wing tossed about like a cockle-shell, and her head could not be kept to the wind. "Run for the shore," yelled the Captain. The moment the bow was turned toward the east the wind caught the fated craft amidships and whirled it clear around. It ing of the storm was lost in the wild and ordered out the First Regiment to assist. despairing shricks that came from the One by One, Bedies are Being Recovered. doomed passengers. Women clung to each other and to their children, and the shrill from the hold of the steamer, and there a treble of their ories and lamentations went shout announces the discovery of a floating

out and mingled with the deep diaphason of corpse further down stream. Every few the wind that was now blowing a hurricane. minutes the sullen boom of a heavy piece of Men on the upper deck could scarcely hang on, and two women had their exhausted hold torn away and were swept off Slowly the gaps are filled between the full late the boiling waters astern. A little list and the fiving, and slowly the despairlull came and then a wilder burst of the ing group on the shore thins out as body storm. The bow of the Sea Wing was lifted into the air. The broadside of the vessel so goes on the sad duty as night closes warning shot Roder through the heart. The

lifted almost bodily out of the water and invertedly dashed down into the river.

The Last Cries of the Drowned. The upper works were smashed to splinters and then crushed beneath the weight of the hull, which raised all over the river. Scores of women and children sent up a last agonizing shrick of terror and despair as they were hurled into the water, the

greater portion of them being carried underneath by the suction, from whence there was no possibility of swimming out. The water about the capsized boat was soon dotted with the heads of the stronger swimners, and in a few moments some 25 or more were safely lodged on the upturned bottom. Those first gaining the temporary place of safety, assisted the others in climbing up the slippery surface, and in en minutes all the human beings in sight of the poor creatures were on the boat and adding their efforts to the united cry for help from the shore. The fury of the storm was soon abated, and just as the few remaining ones were beginning to think there was hope of escape from death the boat gave another plunge and again precipitated them into the water. As it turned back on its side there was another struggle between life and death, and a lew more lives were lost

before the side of the boat could be reached. The Storm Abated. In the meantime the barge had rapidly drifted away and finally grounded, several men leaping off and swam ashore, but those who clung to the barge were safely rescued. The storm showed signs of abatement. The stygian darkness which overhung the lake was dissipated, and in ten minutes a clear sky was unfurled above. Lanterns dancing along the shore on both sides gave to the survivors elinging to both barge and wreck. The shricks and cries had reached the shore, and from Lake City on one side and Stockholm on the other came the rescuing boats. The storm was abated in fury by 9:30 o'clock, and the report of the disaster to the boat had reached the people of Lake City from those who had reached the land from the barge. Rowboats were speedily put out to the scene of the wreck and about 25 people were soon con-

signed to the shore. Among them was only A Cowardly Captain The Captain of the steamer Ethel Howard would not put out to the wreck when called ipon by the citizens of Lake City to do so, claiming that the storm had not yet sufficiently abated to make it safe for him to do so. Many rowboats pushed out at once, and John Burke, of St. Paul, went out right away with his little steam launch. With this little craft he did valuable service, and saved a score of lives. The little launch was kept cruising over the lake until nearly daylight, and as late sionist. At 2:30 A. M. a man was found by Mr. Burke's boat who had been floating with a life preserver ever since the wreck. hausted. Early in the evening a boy 12 years old came swimming to the shore with a life preserver about him, and soon after a

The Work of Rescue.

gregated on Central Point and commenced the work of removing the bodies from the wreck. By 2 o'clock 52 bodies were taken out and placed in a long row on the bank of the lake. All of the bodies that could be secured were removed from the boat, many more still remaining in the cabin, which could not be reached until the steamer was towed to the shore after daylight. The bodies were later on taken on board the steamer Ethel Howard, and at 3:30 A. M. After spending the day at Lake City and the steamer started up the lake were return voyage shortly after 8 o'clock last ranged in six rows on the lower dreds of citizens of the ill-fated city were on the dock ready to commence the work of

identification The Sea Wing had on board, according to the best estimates, 207 people, including the crews. Of these, it is believed 81 have been saved, leaving the death list 126, which may be reduced slightly. Crazed by the loss of his wife and son, Captain Weathern is in no condition to give estimates, and until the list of missing is checked off and verified the actual death loss is guess work.

Scenes That Made Hearts Quake. The work of rescuing the living and recovering the dead has continued without intermission, and by morning something like the influence of wind and current the wreck of the Sea Wing drifted down until it struck the stranded barge, and from that point the recovery of the bodies is progressing. The steamers Lulla and Raven, after hours' work, succeeded in pulling off the cabin, and then the stoutest hearts grew faint at the scene that disclosed itself. Here a young man's body is cold and stiff with the form of his sweetheart clasped close to and silent, until suddenly a voice broke out: his heart, a mother with her two children at "We're lost!" It came from a pilot and seemed | her bosom floated next, Girls and boys, to break the spell. The scene that followed even babies, were locked together in the rigid embrace of death. Some with faces portraying the sad struggle in which they died, and others with placed cententment on their features. About 50 bodies were in men and women sank to their knees and the cabin and others had been dragged down to the machinery of the lower deck, oughly alarmed and committed a blunder The wife and son of Captain Weathern were

Caring for the Dead.

As rapidly as recovered the bodies were conveyed to Lake City for identification and then forwarded to their homes. The river is black with craft of every description surrounding the wreck, and cries and shricks tollow rapidly the recovery of each heeded. The rope was cut and the barge body, showing the identification by a father drifted rapidly away and grounded. Thirty of a wife or daughter, a son of a mother, or a mother of a child. Hundreds of stricken relatives who vainly clamored on the shore for transportation on water are standing at the landing, hoping or fearing that each trip of the funeral boat will bring the remains of loved ones. The heart of a stone would be touched by the despairing grief that clouds every countenance and tells of the family through which death has swept a gap. The work of rescue is in charge of Adjutant righted and seemed safe, but even the howl- General Mullen, of Minnesota, who has

Here is one dragged by a grappling hook ordnance roars out over the water, where Battery A is endeavoring to bring by concussion some dritting body to the surface. caught the force of the gale and the boat was | down upon the scene, and then by lanterns | man died instantly.

and torches the search is carried far into the

THE DARKNESS OF NIGHT DESCENDED ON THE CITY AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

How the Storm Appeared to the People o Mt. Pani-A Grand Yet Terrible Sight-The Only Patalities Were at Lakes Popis

ST. PAUL, July 14.-The storm which ast evening wrought such terrible havoc at Lake Pepin and Gervais was only remark able in this city for the heavy rainfall and heavy thunder. The advance guard of the storm king was first noticed away in the southwest about 3 P. M. Soon the sky was overcast, and by 4 o'clock it was nearly as dark as night. This storm passed over without much rain. Then in the northeast the sky became a deep blue-black mass, while the surrounding atmosphere took on a yellowish tinge, said to be peculiar to cyclonic storms. People in the city thought it nothing more than the heaviest rain storm of the summer. Vivid lightning flashes illumined the blackened sky, and the rain descended in torrents. By 8 o'clock the storm was over and the sky was clear, except away in the southeast, where forked ongues of electricity continued to light up

Soon rumors were set affeat of dire disasters. A boat was said to have been over-turned on White Bear Lake and from 50 to 70 people drowned. This was proven un-true, however, by the arrival of the train from that resort, A feeling of was felt when reporters arrived the scene of the cyclone at Lake Gervais and reported it to be so much smaller than the first wild rumors. It was not until nearly midnight that the first news of the Pepin horror reached here, and, though there were a few strollers around the newspaper offices, the news was not generally known until this morning.

The only fatalities were those at Lakes

Pepin and Gervais. About this city, between here and Gervais, several houses were damaged.

THE KILLED AND MISSING. long List of Victims at Lake City and Lake

Gervals. LAKE CITY, MINN., July 14.-Following is a revised list of the dead, or those missing and known to be dead, at Lake

City:

Mamie Adams, O. A. Anderson, Mrs. Blakely and two children, Miss Brennan, Katle Burkhardt, Phoebe Bierson, John Bahrns and wife, Charles Brown, Leon Creamer, Fred Chris, Eddie Christoferson, Katie Davis, Kate Daly, Charles Dinstage, John Engelbertson, Miss Feates, Minnie Fisher, Ira Fulton, Peter Gerkin, wife and five chidren, Mrs. Merritt Green, Miss Ida Green, Fred Hempling and wife, Herman Hempling, Fred Hattemeyer, Will Hipper, Geo. Harris, Theodore Hardwell, Lizzie Ann Harrison, Mabel Holten, Theodore Hornedel, Joanna Humphert, Arthur Hagien, Cora Johnson, Thomas Leason, Myrtle Mero, Nellie Miles, Emma Nelson, George Nelson, Mary Obern, Orrin Osky, Martin O'Shaughnessy, Sadie Pearson, Julia Persig, Annie Persig, Alice Palmer, Nettie Palmer, Knutz Peterson, C. H. Reheder, Mrs. Schenberg, daughter and two children, Mrs. F. Sheff and daughter, Annie Steiger, Francis Steiger, Fred Severes and daughter, Henry Stiffney, Floy Smith, Mrs. John Strope, Annie Snyder, Miss Seibrasse, Mary Skoglund, Mrs. Nellie Wethern, Pearl Wethern, Addie Wing and sister, Bertha Winters.

At Lake Gervais the dead and missing

The seriously injured at Lake Gervais and yicinity are:

Mrs. Lincoln J. Clark, possibly fatally burt;
Miss Minnie Meiss, breast badly crushed and
back cut; Frank Melancon, seriously cut about
head, will die; Mrs. Lydia Ann Melancon, head
badly cut, body bruised:

— Gfenther, abrasions and internal injuries; Simon Good,
bruised about head and chest and internal injuries; J. Schurmeier, badly cut about head
and chest; Mrs. S. Good, contusion of eye and
bad scalp wound; Mrs. Hubert Schurmeier,
head badly bruised and eye destroyed. Fifteen
or 20 others badly bruised and generally battered up, but not seriously injured. vicinity are:

GRADUATE IN THE CRIMINAL COURSE. Vholesale Poisoning of Stock and Other

Mischievous Deeds. PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. UNIONTOWN, July 14 .- Reports reached iere to-day that there was a wholesale colsoning of sheep near New Salem, this county, yesterday. The daughters of J. A. Moore, deceased, heard the sheep near the house bleating in a distressing manner, and they found 11 in a flock of 45 dead, and the others are dving rapidly. A small quantity of blue vitriol was found on a rock near the barn. The stuff contained sait and paris green also. On the 11th of June last C. B. Hancy found a lot of chopped food and and some saited vitriol lying about the field where he kept his cows pastured. They did not turn the cows into the field that day, or they would have been killed.

Two or three weeks ago a nail was driven into one of their borse's hoofs near the frog, and various other deeds of a cow-ardly kind have been committed by some one in that vicinity. Several poor cows have been cut about the udders, and there seems to be no end to the ugly deeds. The community is greatly excited over the

EVEN JOHN BULL IS KICKING.

Sheffield Cutlery Men Denouace the Me-Kinley Tariff Bill. LONDON, July 14 .- At Sheffield to-day the Mayor of that city presided over a meeting attended by 12,000 persons, the meeting having been arranged for last week, its obect being to protest against the McKinley tariff bill as seriously affecting Sheffield's

manufacturing interests. During the meeting a master cutler pro-posed, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce seconded, a resolution calling posed, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce seconded, a resolution calling upon the Government to take protective measures against the McKinley tariff bill, which, it was stated, threatened to become the means of destroying Sheffield's trade with America. The resolution was carried

PREVENTING LONG DEBATES. Republican Senatorial Canons

Adoption of Gng Rule. SEPRETAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. WASHINGTON, July 14,-Thirty-one Republican Senators attended the second caucus held at the Senate Chamber to-night to consider the adoption of a gag rule to be applied to debate in the Senate. The sentiment in to-night's caucus was almost unanimous in favor of the necessity of a rule without any regard whatever to whether it is to be applied to a tariff bill, election bill or some total different

A PEACEMAKER SHOT DEAD.

Interposing in a Neighbor's Domestic Affairs Proves Fatal.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR & CHARLESTON, July 14 .- A cold-blooded nurder was committed near Webster, Court House, Saturday night. John Cohen and his wife had quarled, and Ben Roder, a friend of the family, went to the house in the absence of Mr. Coben to try to bring about a reconciliation.

While he was talking to Mrs. Cohen, her

SILVER IS SUPREME.

The President Affixes His Signature to the Celebrated Measure.

SECRETARY BLAINE SUGGESTS That if Sugar is Put on the Pree List We.

Should Have Its Equivalent IN IMPORTANT TRADE CONCESSIONS.

He Also Mildly Scores the Present Tariff Bill Pending in the Senate, President Harrison yesterday signed the Silver Bill, and it is now a law. Secretary Biaine, in a letter to Senator Frye calls the attention of the Senate to the question of making a big bid for South American trade. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1

WASHINGTON, July 14.-Without demur or hesitation, and without preparing any message of analysis or excuse, as had been rumored he would, the President this afternoon attached his signature to the silver bill, and that famous measure is now a law and the possessors of bullion can begin at once to send in their bags full to the treasury. It will be some time, however, before the bullion certificates can be prepared. A new design will doubtless be made varying somewhat from the silver certificates now in use, and the bureau of engraving and printing, already worked to its full capacity, will be put to its utmost to do this additional work.

In the consideration of the sundry civil the subject in his first annual report last bill of the Senate to-day an amendment was winter, and in accordance therewith five reached which had been inserted by the House this session. These bills were re-lerred as fast as they were introduced to the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, where they have been in a pigeon Appropriation Committee, providing \$80,-000 for the erection of a wing to the build ing of the bureau, and in the discussion upon it the old question of hand versus steam presses sprang up again.

Several of the Senators were horrified to find that the cost of printing the paper currency had been increased by the abolition of the steam presses. Senator Allison read from a letter from Chief Meredith of the bureau, stating that the cost of the printing was increased only from 8 to 10 per cent and Mr. Allison and other Senators were fully convinced that the superior quality of the printing more than warranted the increased expenditure. This amendment was agreed to and so, also was another appropriating \$333,500 for improving and extending the Treasury vaults. This was the substance of a separate bill passed by the House and in accordance with an urgent recommendation of the Treasury authori ties. When passed by the House there was no contemplation of the silver bill as now enacted, but if the amendment be accepted by the House, there will be an immense overhauling and extension of those wealthy precincts which lie beneath the massive walls and the ground floors of the treasury,

ONE-SIDED COMMERCE. CRETARY BLAINE DISCUSSES AMERICAN TRADE.

An Open Letter From the Secretary of State to Senator Frye-Our Trade With Caba -Sugar on the Free List-Suggestions to WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following

tter from Secretary Blaine has been reseived to-day by Senator Frye: BAR HARBOR, ME., July 11, 1890. Dear Mr. Frye: I have just received intelligence from the

highest commercial authority in Havana that American flour under the new duties imposed der a cost of \$11 46 per barrel counting the Spain holds the market for herself and is able to send European flour at a price which to ally excludes the American flour from the markets of Cuba and Porto Rica. Other articles of American growth are likewise taxed by Spain to the point of prohibition. This one sided commerce will seriously injure the ship ping routes which are still in American hands

It would certainly be a very extraordinary policy on the part of our Government just at this time to open our market without charge of duty to the enormous crops of sugar raised in the two Spanish islands. Cuba and Porto Rica furnish the United States with nearly or quite one-half of the sugar which we consume and we are far larger consumers than any other nation in the world. To give a free market to this immense product of the Spanish plantations at the moment Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her market would be a policy as unprecedented as it would be unwise.

Our trade with the American republics as well as with the West India Islands has been

De unwise.

Our trade with the American republics as well as with the West India Islands has been for many years in a most unsatisfactory condition. The aggregate balance of trade with all Latin America is heavily against us. A single illustration will suffice. Since we repealed the duty on coffee in 1872 we have imported the products of Brazil to the extent of \$821,806,600, and have sold to her only \$156,185,000 of our own products. The difference, \$666,671,000, we have paid in gold or its equivalent, and Brazil has expended the vast sum in the markets of Europe. You can readily see how different the result would have been if in return for the free admission of Brazillan coffee in our markets we had exacted the free admission of certain products of the United States in the Brazillan market. To repeat this error with sugar (to an amount three times as large as with coffee) will close all opportunity to establish reciprocity of trale with Latin America.

The charge against the protective policy which has injured it most is that its benefits go wholly to the manufacturer and the capitalist and not at all to the farmer. You and I well know that this is not true, but still it is the most plausible, and, therefore, the most hurtful argument made by the free trader. Here is an opportunity where the farmer may be benefited—primarily, undeniably and richly benefited—primarily, undeniably and richly benefited—primarily undeniably and richly benefited—brimarily undeniably and richly benefited—brimarily on the markets of 40,000,000 of people to the products of American farmers, shall we solze the opportunity for a Republican Congress to open the markets of 40,000,000 of people to the products of American farmers, shall we solze the opportunity or shall we throw it away?

I do not doubt that in many respects the tariff bill pending in the Senate is a just measure and that most of its provisions are in accordance with the wise policy of protection. But there is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open a mar

Our foreign market for breadstuffs grows narrower. Great Britain is exerting every nerve to secure her bread supplies from India and the rapid expansion of the wheat area in Russia gives us a powerful competitor in the markets of Europe.

It becomes us, therefore, to use every opportunity for the extension of our market en both of the American continents. With nearly \$100,000,000 worth of sugar seeking our market every vear, we shall prove ourselves most un-\$100,000,000 worth of sugar seeking our market every year, we shall prove ourselves most unskilled legislators if we do not secure a large field for the sale and consumption of our breadstuffs and provisions. The late conference of American republics proved the existence of a common desire for closer relations. Our Congress should take up the work where the international conference left it. Our field of commercial development and progress lies south of us. Very sincerely yours.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Hon, W. P. Frye, United States Senate.

REDUCED GRAIN RATES.

sues Orders to the Railroads. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Inter-State ENRAGED AT EARLY.

transportation for grain. This action is in accordance with the recommendations sent to the Senate by the Commissioners on June Major Horace Lacy Writes a Letter Full of Bitterest Abuse of The senate by the Commissioners on June Cullom, introduced in February last. Commissioner Morrison said that the order would not be likely to have any effect upon existing rates on railroads east of the Missianppi river, for the reason that these roads had reduced their rates to a point where they

THE NOTED EX-REBEL GENERAL An Incident of the Mahone Campaign Leads to Wordy Warfore.

THE LOTTERY MANAGER'S RECORD Written Up by a Political Adversary in a Style Far

From Flattering. A spicy letter from Major J. Horace Lacy, in which he rakes Jubal Early over the coals, lends additional interest to the

heated controversy now in progress be-

The trouble originated during the Mahone campaign. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The control (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH) ersy pending between the Governor and FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 14 .- Con-Legislature of Louisiana has reawakened siderable interest is being manifested here iterest here in a long-dormant topic. One and throughout the entire country over the of the reforms on which it was the purpose difficulty now pending between Major J. of the present administration to make Horace Lacy, of this city, and General record for itself as soon as it should have Jubal A. Early, of Louisiana, both of whom both Houses of Congress in the hands of the are distinguished ex-Contederate officers, Republicans was the suppression of the lottery business all over the and are known to be men of courage. The beginning of the difficulty dates from the country. Like several of his prede-Gubernatorial canvass of last fall, when ssors, Postmaster General Wans General Mahone was the Republican nomimaker determined to head the crusade him nee. It was during this canvass that Ma-hone had circulated a letter signed by Major self by procuring legislation to prevent the use of the mails by unlawful enterprises of Lacy, which stated that at a dinner party this sort. He dwelt with some severity on given by General Lee, the latter had said

preterence would have been

Lacy, in the presence of General Wade

LACY'S IRE AROUSED. When this circular was distributed i caused considerable comment, and some political capital was made out of it. Gen political capital was made out of it. General Hampton's attention was called to it, and he strongly denied it, and the matter was hushed up. It would not have again been made public, but for themeeting of Major Lacy and General Early at the unveiling of the Lee statue in Richmond, in May last, at which place Major Lacy reported that when he met Early he was treated contemptuously by him. This was published, and when it reached Early he replied in very scathing language deny. he replied in very scathing language, denying that he met Lacy, and saying that he regarded the letter published by Mahone and signed by Lacy as one of the vilest slanders that could have been uttered against General Lee, and that he had no respect for the man who uttered it.

This statement was not seen by Major Lacy until last week, when he denounced

Early in very abusive language, and said he would publish a reply in which he would

A SCATHING ABRAIGNMENT. The reply was given out this evening, and In dignifying by my notice the unprovoked and malicious assault upon my honor and integrity made by General Early in an article copied from the Lynchburg Netws, I will say that for many years, both in war and peace, that for many years, both in war and peace, my relations have been kind and even cordial with General Early. I was greatly surprised at the brutal insuit he offered me at the banquet of the Army of Northern Virginia on the unveiling of the states of Lee. But I am not surprised at his notremembering it, for he was evidently blind drunk at the time, and not responsible for his actions. But what the Psalmist and in his haste of all men, Early, who differs from the Psalmist in this as in everything, has deliberately written of me. It will, however, I think, be generally believed that intense hatred of Mahone, rather than want of faith in my honor and veracity, impelled the present publications.

Inheriting little, save an honorable name, I can proudly say that for more than three-score years it was never tarnished by the breath of detraction in even suspicion, until the foul, false charge of gratuitous and necessary false-hood uttered to enhance the reputation of a bitter political enemy, was made by this drunken, theresite and hoary-headed slanderer, now waxed insolent and wanton upon the bounty of the Louisiana lottery. While nothing unless bitter, extreme and censorious, Early, it is well known, has been found on both sides of the great questions of his time.

EARLY'S POLITICAL RECORD. He now denounces every Republican in the South as deserter, traitor and scoundrel, but South as deserter, traitor and scoundrel, but during all his civil and political life he held the opinions which found their logical expression in the principles and policy of that party. It is within the memory of all that from the strongest Unionist and most abject submissionist in the Virginia constitutional convention, after the State was kicked out by Lincoln's proclamation and high rank given him in the army. Early became the most extreme fire-eater and ardent secessionist. It is also well known that this notorious, practical miscegenationist has emphasized the Anglo-Saxon and supremacy of the white race by refusing to enter Virginia's legislative halls as long as a negro is admitted as a member. nitted as a member.

Gifted with a fine memory and average abilities, Early presents the sad spectacle of one who has cultivated only the malevolent passions until, like vipers, they constantly hiss from his lips. Who can look without a shudder

passions until, like vipers, they constantly hiss from his lips. Who can look without a shudder of sorrow and pity, mingled with contempt and scorn, upon that aged and bowed form, clothed with cursing as with a garment, pouring forth upon all who differ with him abuse and alander, from a heart and mind full of wrath, malice and all uncharitableness—except when full of bad whisky? For I am told that in the abysmal depths of his present degradation, Early is as indifferent to the quality of his liquor as to the character of his associates. The exact words of General Lee, as written down by me on the day upon which they were uttered, were: "Among the younger men in tao army of Northern Virginia I think William Mahone developed the highest qualities for organization and command." This would still give Early a chance to be the successor of Leel but after his valley experiences, even he could hardly have hoped for an independent command, for, upon those pages which contain the record of every glorious but unfortunate contest, blurred by tears and stalaed with deeper shame and humiliation than those which record the

VALLEY CAMPAIGN OF EARLY where the fruits of glorious victory were ignominiously lost by the license and revelry which followed the capture of the Federa camps, and after a series of unparalelled reverses ended so disastrously at Waynesboro with the total flight and dispersion of the en with the total flight and dispersion of the en-tire command, of which Early, a lonely fugi-tive across the mountain, could not return to see of his lost legions one organized company. Now, more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the garments rolled in blood have passed away, and the South, rising from the ashes and blood of her desolated fields and ruined homes, enters upon a new career of in-dustrial enterprise and material development and prosperity, which already bios fair to more than compensate for her lost political suprema-ey and old historic renown. At such a time the than compensate for her lost political supremacy and old historic renown. At such a time the
presence at the North and in the South of that
old Bourbon element, which is alike unable to learn or forget, is most unfortunate and injurious, The reverse
of the benediction pronounced upon the
peacemakers should surely fall upon
the stirrers-up of strife—the men who rake amid
the ashes of the past to bring together the coals
now almost extinct and rekindle upon the altars
of sectional prejudice and party aggrandizement the fires which once burnt all too hercely;
the men who, poring only over those pages the men who, poring only over those pages which vindicate their political wisdom or illustrate their martial valor, only to intensify the passions and prejudices of the past, are utterly unable to meet the exigencies and the duties of the present and neyer lift their furrowed brows

She Couldn't Deliver the Goods. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14. - Miss Georgiana Cockroft was arrested to-day for fraudulently using the mails. She has been running a matrimonial agency, and men in Montana claimed they sank \$150 in it and

TRAIN IN A NEW HOME. THE DISTINGUISHED TRAVELER HAPPY

AT TACOMA. He Belleves He Can Do the World in 50

Days Next Time-A Glance at His Villa and Housekeeping Arrangements-Cook. ing His Own Ments. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

TACOMA, July 14 .- In a brand-new, little drab-colored tour-room cottage on the crest of a knoll in Fernhill, a suburb of Tacoma, now resides George Francis Train. A reporter called on him to-day. Some Boston baked beaus, cocoa made by Mr. Train himself on his \$3 stove, and brown bread were placed before him, and while he enjoyed the repast Mr. Train told him how happy he was in his new home, where, as he said, he could hear the birds sing and breathe the pure air. Mr. Train is looking remarkably well. Directly in front of his cottage, on a pine staff 150 feet high, floats an American flag. Around the awning tween those distinguished ex-Confederates over the front door, on a broad strip of canvas, in big blue and red letters, are these

CITIZEN GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. Sixty days around the world, New York to Facoma, via the New York Central, Chicago and Northwestern and Northern Pacific Rail-

Small flags and banners fluttered from various parts of the awning and comfortable chairs are ranged along the porch. Here the philosopher reclines and contemplates the rapid growth of the country. In the main room are the curios which he collected during his last trip round the globe. These are ranged on large shelves and in pigeon holes and on tables.

Mr. Train has an army of callers every day. Everybody is received by him in per-son, and though, as he says, he was for a long time accustomed to ten servants he now ooks his own meals. Such happiness, says, he has never known before. He has Hampton, that, during the war, he had often thought whom he would like to have in command of the Conjederate forces, in case of accident to himself, and that his had built a handsome place just in the rear of the villa for the children. It is amply provided with seats and with toys of various kinds, and here for a portion of each day Mr. Train entertains the Western youth. Just west of the Train villa, on the adjoining lot, the philosopher has built another cottage for his daughter, who is to visit him soon. All about these cottages are towering fir and pine trees and bright new stumps, from which trees have recently been cut. Scattered at intervals are a great many new and unpainted houses.

Mr. Train thinks of making another trip around the world soon. He says he can make it next time in 50 days.

A LEAP INTO NIAGARA.

Tragic Suicide of an Unknown Man at the American Falls. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH,] NIAGARA FALLS. July 14 - The most startling and tragic suicide of the season occurred this afternoon when a voung man. whose name or residence has not been ascertained, leaped to death from Prospect Point right in full sight of at least 500 people. The young man came down Buffalo on the New Central train and soon after the train had left the station the suicide scraped an acquaintance with John Burns of the Continental hotel and M. J. Daly. They started down Falls street. Several saloons were visited before the party reached the park and every time the suicide took beer. It was noticed that the suicide kept slightly in advance of his was in a hurry to see the falls."

They had stood and enjoyed the view from

the point but a short time when the young man said "goodby, boys, I am going over the falls," at once jumping upon the stone wall and leaping right out into the river just at the brink of the American fall, disappearing in the mist below almost in-stantly. The suicide was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, about 25 years old, smoothed faced and wore a black derby hat and gray-checkered pantaloons and a vest and coat of blue cloth.

ARRESTED FOR BANK WRECKING James A. Simmons Charged With Abettin

Clausses and Pell. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL NEW YORK, July 14 .- It is James A. Simmons' turn now to face the United States courts and answer to the charge of helping work the Sixth National Bank. He was arrested this morning, put under \$25,000 bail by Commissioner Shields in the after. noon and failing to procure bondsmer was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail over night. He will appear before the Commissioner to-day at noon for preliminary examination. Simons was arrested upon a warrant granted by Commissioner on Saturday upon affidavit of United States District Attorney Mitchell. The charge is aiding and abetting Peter J. Chassen's em-bezzlement of bonds worth \$622,000 from the vaults rented by the Sixth National

The affidavit cites as sources of informa tion upon which to base the charge, the re-corded trial and conviction of Classen, and the testimony involving Simmons in that trial. Assistant District Attorney O'Connell said to-day that the evidence would come from much the same sources in Simmons' case as in Classen's case. Simmons was not arrested at first, because Claussea and Pell were the active principals in the crime, and should be dealt with first.

A Dezen Persons Injured and Some Beyond Recovery. BLOOMINGTON, IND., July 14 .- At 8:15

s the local freight on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago was going down Smithville hill, it came in collision with the accommodation from French Lick. The ecommodation was demolished and several freight cars smashed. A dozen passengers were injured, some fatally. Conductor Win Brown in the baggage car was crushed among the trunks, he can hardly recover; Grant Johns, of the Monon office in Chicago, head and neck crushed, very danger-ously injured; Billy Mitchell, of Indian-apolis, conductor on the Air line, wrist roken: Henry Whitesell, engineer, dangerously hurt in the back; James Meyers, engineer on the accommodation, cut in head and face.

Mrs. Patton, of Smithville; Engineer Hendrickson, of the freight; Jeff Robertson, the brakeman: Everett Foster and wife, Worthington; Ada Pearson, of Bedford David Warren, of Bioomington; Charles Marvin, conductor on freight; William Baggley, of Poali; Charles Andrews, of Bloomington; Alice Walls, of Bloomington, and Kate Taffe, of Indianapolis, all were more or less injured.

STEEL WORKERS STRIKE. Henters Refuse to Build Fires Unless Giver

Advanced Wages. PERCUAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. TRENTON, N. J., July 14-The heaters in

he ten-inch room of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, owned by Cooper, Hewitt & Co., positively refused to build their fires this morning at the wages offered by the company. A strike occured about a week ago, but it was thought an amicable arrangement had been reachd, but this morning's demonstration proved the error.

Not only did the heaters refuse to work, but a large number of men from other parts of the mill left the works, out or sympathy for the heaters and their helpers. The num-ber of men are not definitely stated.

Grow the Charges and the Evidence of Political Corruption.

THE EAST END OF THE STATE

Now Turns Up With a Genuine Scandal of No Small Magnitude.

PUBLIC THOROUGHLY AROUSED

And Demand Speedy Investigation of the Beaver County Matter.

ANOTHER BATCH OF AFFIDAVITS

Another batch of affidavits from the Twenty-fifth Congressional district furnish startling evidence of the corruption in Western Pennsylvania politics. The Eastern part of the State now comes to the front with a similar scandal. Two Delaware politicians have been arrested for illegally using money to influence delegates.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW BRIGHTON, July 14.-It does not exaggerate the situation to say that the politicians in the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence, which comprise the Twenty-fith Congressional district, are in a fever of excitement and indignation over the exposures being made, and these feelings grow more intense as fresh evidences of corruption are unearthed. Beaver county's action in calling a meeting of the County Committee to take action in the matter was followed to-day by Butler county. A meeting of the Republican County Committee has been called for July 23, the object being to discuss and take action on the boodle conspiracies. If anything were wanting to complete the bribery of Congressional delegates at New Castle it was obtained to-day. Thomas Downing, the Townsend conferree, who is charged by the other three boodlers with having conducted the negotiations for the sale of their votes, made a full confession to the Philadelphia Press correspondent and signed it in the presence of witnesses. He corroborates John R. Tate's sworn testimony. Downing

gave the following statement for publica-DUERR DELIBERATELY LIED. With reference to the participation of I say most positively that he was present with Shaeffer, Tate and myself in the street the night Mr. W. D. Wallace met us. When Duerr states that he never met Wallace and never entered into an agreement to vote for Mc-Dowell for \$300, he deliberately lies and commits perjury. Duerr was as much in-volved as Shaeffer, Tate or myself, and the affidavit of John R. Tate the rest of the party is true. I never had any Townsend's chances had some completely. The was when Shaeffer came to me in New Castle and said a man, he did not know his name, had said he would just as leave throw \$500 into his (Shaeffer's) pocket as that of any man he knew. Shaeffer said that this man had said he would not come back and renew his offer of money to him (Shaeffer), but that somebody else would, and that this party would e Mr. Dean. Shaeffer told me this about June 19 in New Castle. Shaeffer told me he

was going home, and that he had told those

was averse to talking at first, but finally let

down the flood gates of his experience and

people to come and see him. Dean came to see me that evening after supper. I do not know Dean's first name. He asked me WHAT IT WOULD BE WORTH TO ME o vote for Jackson. I asked him what it was and then went away. I kent away from Dean until after we went back again to the conven-tion in July. The first night we were in New Castle for the second sitting of the conference I met Wallace, I was walking up street with the other three men, when Wallace stepped up behind and said in my car, but so loud that the others could hear. "There's \$1,000 for you fellows if you vote for McDowell." None of us said anything at the time. Tate said he would not do it unless he got \$300. I went and told Wallace and then he came up and met us four, Tate, Snaesfer, Duerr and myself, as described by Tate in his affidavit. We could described by Tate in his affidavit. We could not go out into the street for a minute that Dean or Wallace was not after us. They kept bothering us all the time with offers of money. The next day at noon Tate and I were walking up street when Wallace nodded for us to come into his office. I told Tate to go in as I wanted to see a man whom Dean said would meet me. The talk in Wallace's office is true as put by Tate in his sworn statement. I met Dean outside a saloon, the second door above Wallace's office, after Tate and I came out. We—Dean side it saloon, the second door was office, after Tate and I came out. We—Dean and myself—went into the saloon, and Dean said: "If you fellows will vote for Mo-

I'LL GIVE YOU \$1,000." I said I would not give him an answer until I had seen some of the others. I went down street and met Shaeffer, and we two were followed by Dean until we got in front of an eating saloon, when he came up and renewed his offer, saying: "If you fellows will do as I say, vote for McDowell, I'll give you \$1,000 or leave!t for you, just as you like." Tate meantime had vote for McDowell, I'll give you \$1,000 or leave it for you, just as you like." Tate meantime had agreed in Wallace's office to accept Wallace's \$1,200, and so Shaeffer said to me: "Well, I guess we might as well take this fellow's \$1,000, too." Then he went back and voted for McDowell. After the convention adjourned Dean gave the \$1,000 to Shaeffer. As for the \$1,200, Shaeffer was to get it also, but as he had to go to another place for Dean's \$1,000, he sent me for the Wallace money. Wallace was not out of the saloon when I got there, and as I came in the door he said to the party to whom he had entrusted it, "Give it to Downing." That is the story of the whole transaction. The \$1,200 package was \$10 short, [Signed]

ARRESTS IN MEDIA ON CHARGES OF BRIBERY AT A CON-GRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Money Said to Have Been Illegally Used in the Interest of Senator John B. Robinson-Two Prominent Politicians the Alleged Offenders.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH MEDIA, PA., July 14 .- Dr. Henderson Hayward, a prominent physician residing n Birmingham township, and Joseph H. Huddell, a well-known politician of Lower Chichester, were arrested to-day on warrants sworn out before Alderman Allen, of Chester, charging them with violating the law in regard to the use of money for election purposes. The complaints on the Alderman's docket are in the handwriting of V. C. Robinson, attorney for the Republican Citizens' Executive Committee of Media. The complaint against Hayward and Huddell is